THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1835.

Gama Grass Seed.

One of our southern subscribers, to whom we are indebted for many valuable communications, informs us that he will forward to us this autumn, a few hundred seeds of the Gama Grass, and we hereby give notice to those who were disappointed in their application for some of the seeds last spring, and to others who wish to obtain a few of them, that by making immediate application they may obtain some of the seeds as soon as they arrive. ☞ Letters on the subject must be *post paid.*

Fine Specimen of Wheat.

We have been shown by G. H. Holden, Esq. a beautiful specimen of Seed Wheat, raised on his farm at Charlotte, the last season. It is known in this vicinity as the *Mud Wheat*, or Yellow Flint. The sample is equal, if not superior, to any we have ever seen, and weighs, as we are assured, between 63 and 64 pounds to the bushel.

☞ The communications alluded to in a letter of *Samuel Griggs*, Esq. dated the 3d inst. as having been sent to us "last winter," were *never received.*

The Season.

(In a letter from Cayuga county of the 5th instant.)

The backwardness of the season in ripening fruit, still continues. Varieties of the peach, the pear, and the apple, are at least a fortnight later than usual; and though there is no doubt that *all* except the Heath peach, will come to maturity, the case will be different with some of our grapes. The Bland has not begun to change color, and the Catawba but very slightly. Other kinds will do better. The Isabella is even now eaten with a good relish by some persons, but I have small hopes of its attaining that full richness of flavor which it acquires in warmer seasons.

On the morning of the 29th *ultimo*, a white frost occurred. The leaves of many tender plants were nipped, such as those of the potatoe and pumpkin vines; and of Indian Corn where it had not been previously cut up. At Poplar Ridge, about 658 feet above the Cayuga lake, the Dahlia has ceased to vegetate and become black; but at a lower level, and nearer to the shore, they have fared better. The Coccinea speciosissima and some others, are as brilliant as ever, though some of the leaves are a little crisped. The Countess of Liverpool has proved to be the hardiest. Its foliage barely retains a trace of the frost, and many fine flower buds are preparing to open.

It was the custom in years past to ascribe cool summers to eclipses of the Sun when the obscuration was considerable, and especially if darkness prevailed for two or three minutes! Scarcely any absurdity is too great for an uncultivated mind when familiarized to it in early childhood; but the mind may be enriched with much knowledge on many subjects and be utterly ignorant on others; and in this way I have accounted for the strange pertinacity of some people in adhering to such preposterous notions of the effects of an eclipse, which are entirely unsupported by one rational argument. A moderate acquaintance with the great truths of Astronomy however, would preserve all persons of good sense (I should think) from imbibing or retaining such errors.

On Increasing the Fruitfulness
OF PEAR TREES.

To remove a narrow ring of bark from the bearing branch of a vine, increases the size of the grapes; and this is in consequence of the accumulation of the juices which are prevented in this way from descending between the wood and the bark. The benefit of the process however, is confined to one season, for the branch eventually perishes. A more permanent advantage may be found in the *partial* obstruction to the descent of the juices which occurs at the junction of the graft with the stock when the latter is of a different species. Thus pear trees which grow on the stock of the quince tree, or the apple tree, are sometimes more fruitful than when the graft has been set on a pear stock. The present year has furnished an illustration of this principle.

Some of our pear trees have been very productive; but others yield very little fruit in the present season. Of "the September pear" (an account of which may be found in this Journal, vol. 1, p. 321) we have three trees or branches on pear stocks, and two on apple stocks; and the former have been almost unproductive while the latter have borne abundantly.

At the point where the pear grafts unite with the apple trees, they have swelled into bulbs of more than twice the diameter of the stocks; yet the grafts, one foot above, are not greater than the stocks. This dilatation is a proof of the obstruction of the juices in their descent, having some resemblance in its increased thickness to the new wood which forms *above* the circular notch in a tree which has been *girdled.*

Lindley, in his Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden, has noticed such varieties of the pear as succeed on quince stocks; but we have found no intimation that the apple tree is equally eligible for *some* varieties of the pear. For the free bearing kinds indeed, we think the pear stock must be always preferable, but for shy bearers we are of opinion that the apple tree may be found a valuable stock.

Mr. *Samuel Whitmarsh*, whose large establishment for the culture of Silk at Northampton, Mass. has been several times noticed in this paper, recently sailed from New York in one of the Havre packets, on a visit to France and Italy for the purpose of obtaining such information as a personal examination in those countries will afford in relation to the management of the Silkworm and Mulberry.

On Indian Corn.

We have long been satisfied that some of the *small northern* varieties of Indian Corn, would produce as much grain to the acre, as any of the *large southern* varieties. We have often seen the latter kinds without an ear where the soil was rather thin, and the plants a little crowded. It is certain that the first draft which the plant makes on the nutriment in the ground, is for its own growth,—that is, for the stalk and leaves; and when the supply is exhausted in the production of these, no grain will be matured. On the contrary, if the nutriment be not exhausted, the remnant will be applied to the ears; and when the remnant is great, so will be the crop. Now it has appeared to us that small stalks would leave the greatest remnant; and therefore on soils of moderate fertility, the greatest crops might be obtained from these kinds. We have had no opportunities indeed, to ascertain how far south the small varieties may be successfully cultivated, or how far it will bear a change of climate; but the following report from a southern correspondent is very favorable, and ought to induce others to repeat the experiment.

"My corn promises well. The northern eight-rowed yellow, will prove to be a heavy crop in defiance of all the surmising of my neighbors who said it was planted too thick. From present appearances I should think it will yield upwards of *ninety bushels* to the acre."

On the Culture of the Peach
TREE.

We have reason for believing that much misapprehension exists in different parts of the United States, respecting the diseases of the Peach tree. In our conversation with cultivators on this subject, but very few have appeared to be aware of the nature of "the Yellows;" and have commonly ascribed the decline of this tree to the worm at the root. The worm indeed is very injurious, and always destructive to small trees when it *girdles* them; but large trees rarely if ever, perish from this cause, though their vigor is not unfrequently checked.

The Peach-worm (*Ægeria exitiosa*) confines its depredations to the pulpy part of the bark near the surface of the ground. As it survives the winter, it more commonly works downwards, sometimes to a depth of several inches; and this is accomplished without any extra labor, the material to be removed being nothing more than its ordinary food. These holes are kept very clean. The filth is discharged among the gum which closes the orifice, and in this way the little depredator may be detected.

The pulpy part of the bark is thick enough to allow the worm plenty of room without penetrating the solid wood on one side, or the cuticle on the other. This covering, though very thin, is carefully preserved; and no trace of the *sapper* within is visible till the knife is introduced, when he is easily interrupted in his work of mischief.

We have had peach trees that were gnawed by successive generations of this insect; and though their growth was less vigorous in consequence of the injury, yet when we had occasion to cut some of them down, luxuriant shoots of healthy green sprung from below the damaged part. Such a growth could never take place in a tree declining with "the Yellows." The disease is constitutional; and it pervades every part—root, trunk, and branches. Like the small pox, it may be communicated to a healthy subject by bringing the morbid matter into the circulation. Before we became acquainted with this malady, we destroyed many of our most healthy peach trees by simply introducing under the bark, a diseased bud.

It appears however, that this disease is often communicated very differently. It has been suspected that the roots of healthy trees have imbibed the contagion by being in contact with others that were diseased; and this suspicion is strengthened by the sudden decline of young thrifty trees when planted where a diseased tree had stood; but no doubt can exist of the pestilential influence of sickly trees by means of their blossoms. It is not necessary to suppose the pollen to be blown about by the wind: a single bee after visiting a diseased flower, may be the medium of infection; and when "the Yellows" appears in an orchard or fruit garden, necessity requires that the diseased tree should be exterminated.

From what we have learned of the rapid decline of young trees in particular districts, we think there is reason to believe that the pit or kernel is often infected; and that the infant plant springs with the disease upon it, from the very stone. Let us examine this matter. Although this disease is called "the Yellows," and sometimes very appropriately so, yet in other cases the leaves are not more discolored than when the tree suffers from mechanical injuries. There are two other symptoms which we consider more infallible: *First*—a disposition in the main branches to protrude slender shoots and twigs; and *secondly*—the premature ripening of the fruit, and the purple discoloration of its pulp. Now it appears to us, that a peach tree that has suffered in this way, must have a diseased pit or kernel; and that the seedling though it resists the disease with more vigor at first, must soon perish.

We should therefore recommend it to those who intend to cultivate the peach in infected districts:—*in the first place*, to exterminate all diseased trees from the neighborhood; *in the next place* to plant no young trees within some rods of the spot where an old tree has stood; and *lastly*, to raise no seedlings from stones which have come from diseased trees.

The Osage Orange.

(*Maclura aurantiaca.*)

A correspondent in the south says, "My Osage Orange tree now presents a beautiful appearance. It is finely loaded with fruit which is larger than it has ever borne before: the size is about that of the largest apple."

In Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants the following remark occurs: "A spreading deciduous tree, about twenty or thirty feet high, with *a yellow axillary berry* the size of an orange, nearly as succulent, and said to be *as agreeable* when fully ripe." Will our friend be so kind as to settle this mooted point?

A Splendid Present.

On the 14th of October, Col. T. S. MEACHAM presented to the citizens of Rochester, through the Mayor and Common Council, a Cheese, bearing the following inscription: "The Common Council of the City of Rochester, New York. Made by T. S. Meacham, of Sandy Creek, Oswego county, July 1, 1835." The presentation was made in the gallery of the Arcade and witnessed by many of the citizens, the city Authorities, and the Board of Supervisors of the county who were present, by an invitation from his honor the Mayor.

The Cheese is of the mammoth kind, weighing at least 700 pounds, and the neatness and taste exhibited in its form and embellishments reflect honor on the donor. Accompanying this, presented to our city, was that intended for his excellency Governor Marcy, which we are persuaded will excel the expectation of the one for whom it is intended. It is inscribed to W. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York, with the name of the donor. Following this is a list of the Governors of New York from 1787 to 1835. The embellishments on this are of a superior kind and worthy of the Chief Magistrate of the "Empire State." No person can view these specimens of productive industry, with other than pleasurable emotions, since they convey the assurance of the onward course of the agricultural interest, the substratum of national greatness and real independence.

Col. Meacham informs us that the product of his Dairy will this year be between 50,000 and 60,000 pounds, and he has, at our solicitation, promised to furnish an account of the management of his Cows and Dairy for publication in the Farmer.

On presenting the Cheese to the Common Council, Col. Meacham delivered the following address:—

Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Rochester:—

GENT.—In presenting this tribute of our industry to this City through her Common Council, permit me to express our high regard for the officers of this City, and her enterprizing citizens.

An expression of sentiment on this interesting occasion may be anticipated to exert, on the productive industry of our highly favored and happy country, a healthful and beneficial influence—the Agricultural interest, the bone and muscle of an independent people, receive an *onward* impulse—and a more general and spirited emulation to excel in every useful branch of domestic manufacture excited. For be assured, gentlemen, that when the FARMER is awake to his business, that mighty lever is in operation which *moves a world.*

It is but a day, in the calendar of time, when the place where Rochester now stands, was a vast, dense, and unbroken forest. Here the towering monarchs, the growth of centuries, waved their green tops in the breezes of summer, and rocked their gigantic arms in the tempests of winter. All was solitude and silence, save the voice of nature, and the rush and roar of Genesee's cataract. Again, and as though some spirit of power had arisen in its strength, and waved its magic wand over this fair spot of creation, *the forest vanished!* and in its place, "this city of the wild," with its canals, and railroads, and streets teeming with commerce—its waters vocal with its mills, and engines, and manufactories—its shops thronged with business—its spires glittering in the sunbeams—and its *fame* on the wings of the wind, spread to the corners of the earth, stands forth in all its activity, and beauty, and splendor. And, although we come not with the gold of Ophir, nor with the costly spices of Arabia, to do it honor, yet in the language of the Queen of the South, we can say, "the half was not told us."

Where shall we seek for the resistless energy, the mighty power that has caused this change? *It is here.* We are in the midst of it. It is in operation all around us! The untiring industry and persevering enterprise of your citizens—*these* have caused the renovation, and raised Rochester like a phœnix from the ashes of the woodchopper's clearing, as in a span of time, to vie with the more ancient cities of the east, in population and wealth, prosperity and commerce.

For the fostering hand she has held out to the farmer and mechanic—the market she has offered for the surplus productions, and superabundance of this garden of New York—for her giant strides in public improvements—her vast mills and machinery, indicative of unrivaled prosperity, of capital usefully applied, and profitably invested—for the patriotism and successful enterprize of her freemen, and the encouragement by them given to every useful branch of domestic manufacture and productive industry—for *these* distinctive characteristics of your city and her citizens, I present to her, through her Common Council, this sample of the productions of my dairy.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and the liberal and patriotic citizens of your unrivaled and flourishing city, the assurance of my highest consideration.

To which Gen. Gould, Mayor of the city, made the following reply:

Sir—In receiving, as we now do with the highest satisfaction, the unparalleled and splendid present, so tastefully prepared and presented as the one now before us, allow me, on behalf of the Common Council of the city of Rochester and her citizens, to express to you their cordial thanks for this unexpected expression of regard. We look, sir, upon the effort in which you are engaged as one of the highest importance to our country.

The Dairy, particularly in this part of our state, has been hitherto considered as of minor importance; but your specimens, now presented, reverse the picture, and show most triumphantly, not only to what perfection, but to what *magnitude*, the operation of the *Dairy* may be profitably extended.

Though the mechanic, the merchant, and those of the learned professions, in the city, have their attention almost exclusively occupied by their respective pursuits, yet a lively interest is and ever will be felt, in the success of the cultivators of the soil; especially those whose exertions are so honorable to themselves, and so useful to the section of country in which they are made, as the enterprise in which you are at present engaged.

Allow me in conclusion to express our most sanguine wishes, that your anticipations of the

beneficial effects to be exerted on the "productive industry" of our country, by such exhibitions as the present, may be fully realized, and to assure you, that nothing will rejoice us more, than to have Oswego county hereafter, far more renowned for her Dairies, than Monroe for her Wheat, or Rochester for her Flour or her Mechanism.

Whereupon, Ald. Brown moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

Whereas Col. THOMAS S. MEACHAM, of Sandy Creek, county of Oswego, has this day presented to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester, a remarkable Cheese, the product and manufacture of his Dairy, of the extraordinary weight of eight hundred pounds, and Whereas, it becomes the duty of the Mayor and Common Council of our young and growing city duly to appreciate enterprize and efforts so extraordinary in the Agricultural products of our country, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester be presented to Col. Thomas S. Meacham, for his splendid and extraordinary present, and that the address of Col. Meacham be entered on the minutes of the Common Council together with the reply of the Mayor.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to direct the City Superintendent to cause the splendid Cheese this day presented to the Mayor and Common Council, to be placed in the Arcade, for the inspection of the citizens of the city of Rochester, and that free access be permitted to the public for two days.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent cause the Cheese this day presented to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester by Col. T. S. Meacham, when sold, to be sold at Public Auction, and that the avails thereof constitute a Charitable Fund for the relief of disabled Firemen, and of the widows and orphans of such Firemen as may lose their lives in the discharge of the duty as Firemen—subject to the control and management of the Mayor and Common Council of said city, under such by-laws as they shall prescribe——to be denominated "The MEACHAM FUND for the relief of widows and orphans of Firemen, and for disabled Firemen of the city of Rochester."

JACOB GOULD, *Mayor.*
ARIEL WENTWORTH, *Clerk.*

The following resolutions passed the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monroe, on the 13th day of October, 1835, in relation to the exhibition of the Cheeses by Col. Thomas S. Meacham, at the Arcade.

Resolved, That Col. Thomas S. Meacham, of the County of Oswego, merits the approbation of his fellow-citizens of the State of New-York, for his industry and enterprise in bringing the Dairy to a proper standard among agricultural pursuits.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the plan of Col. Meacham, and the patriotic citizens of Pulaski, (which plan was published in the Daily Advertiser of to-day,) as having a tendency to stimulate our fellow-citizens engaged in agricultural and other pursuits to imitate his example, to excite a laudable ambition, and by the devices and inscriptions imprinted on the Cheeses exhibited, to impress all, and especially our youth, with a sacred regard for the institutions of our beloved country.

DAVID S. BATES, Chairman, Brighton.
JARED NEWELL,
CHARLES J. HILL, } Rochester.
J. MEDBERY,
JOHN PETERS, Perinton.
EPHRAIM GOSS, Pittsford.
BYRON WOODHULL, Penfield.
MOSES SPERRY, Chili.
ROBERT STAPLES, Sweden.
JOHN E. PATERSON, Parma.
HENRY MARTIN, Clarkson.
E. S. RUST, Mendon.
A. JONES, Rush.
ISAAC JACKSON, Henrietta.
JOHN McVEAN, Wheatland.
ELIHU CHURCH, Riga.
AMOS C. WILMOT, Ogden.

The above is a true copy from the minutes.
A. S. ALEXANDER,
Clerk of Supervisors.

Col. THOMAS S. MEACHAM, who keeps an extensive Dairy in the county of Oswego, has made during the past summer a number of large Cheeses, among which is one two feet thick and eleven feet in circumference, weighing about 1400 pounds, and elegantly bound and inscribed to ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States. Also, two others weighing 750 pounds each, and bound and inscribed, one to the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and the other to his excellency WILLIAM L. MARCY, Governor of the state of New York. These he proposes to have presented by the citizens of the State of New York, to the distinguished individuals to whom they are severally inscribed, in token of the respect and high regard they cherish towards the highest executive officers of this state and nation, and as a pledge for the support of the perpetual union of these states.

The citizens of the village of Pulaski and its vicinity have held a public meeting, and appointed a committee to solicit donations from their fellow citizens for the purpose of carrying into effect the above praiseworthy proposal of Mr. Meacham in the name of the *whole* people of the State of New York. Col. John H. Wells, Hiram Hubbell, P. M., James A. Davis, Caleb Cook and Simon Meacham, Esqrs., are the gentlemen appointed such committee.

At such meeting was also appointed a committee, composed of Col. T. S. Meacham, Doct. John M. Watson and James J. Pettit, Esqrs., to procure a belt of suitable dimensions to encircle the Cheese designed for the President of the Union, and have it painted with suitable national devices and inscriptions, worthy of the occasion and of the distinguished individual it is designed to honor.

The Cheeses are so large that they cannot be moved with safety except in a vat or hoop made for the purpose, one of which is already procured in which to transport the largest Cheese to the city of Washington. It is composed of twenty four staves, equal to the number of states in the union, each stave inscribed with the name of a state, and roughly bound with an enormous *Hickory* hoop.

The committee appointed in reference to the belt have procured one twelve feet long and seven feet wide, and painted in admirable style, with the following inscription and devices, first:

"NATIONAL BELT."

"The *Union*, it must be *Preserved*,"

Next in order is a rainbow, composed of twenty four golden stars, under which is written the following sentiment:—

"The citizens of the State of New York respectfully present this belt to

ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States,

In testimony of their high regard for, and veneration to that sacred PLEDGE written by the illustrious

JEFFERSON,

mutually adopted and signed by our venerable fathers,

JULY 4, 1776,

That we their sons, having enjoyed, for more than half a century, the invaluable privileges and blessings, secured by their patriotic efforts, and sealed by their blood, with a firm reliance for protection on divine Providence, renewedly PLEDGE our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to support, protect and defend the same principles—the constitution of our beloved country, and the sacred union of these United States,

JULY 4, 1835."

Immediately below the inscription is a large oval, made of a chain of twenty four circles, held in the beak of a spread Eagle, each circle representing a state, and in the oval space is an exact likeness of the Chief Magistrate. The whole of which is tastefully designed, and skillfully executed, reflecting great credit on the artist.

In consequence of the daily throng of travelers, strangers and visitors, at the dairy of Col. T. S. Meacham, and the variety of statements by them made of his establishment and its productions, some of which have appeared in distant public newspapers, the propriety of giving this succinct statement of facts became apparent.

At the solicitation of many distinguished citizens and strangers, Mr. Meacham has laid a blank book on the Cheese inscribed to the President, addressed to the citizens of the State of New York. The book is fast being filled up with visitor's names and the amount by them given to further the above noble object.

He designs having the book transcribed, with the names, and places of residence, of each person thus sanctioning the design—the resolutions of corporations of Cities, Trustees of Villages, and other public bodies that shall act in reference to the matter, and have a copy presented with the Cheese to each of the distinguished individuals aforesaid.

Such specimens of the agricultural productions, and domestic manufactures of this state, and the noble design of presenting them to the highest executive officers of our state and nation, as the patriotic and spontaneous munificence of this *whole* people, can exert none other than a healthful and beneficial influence, not only on the productive industry of our highly favored and happy country, but have a direct tendency to bring into exercise the best feelings and noble faculties af the human soul.

Dated Pulaski, September 26, 1835.

JOHN H. WELLS,
HIRAM HUBBELL, P. M.
CALEB COOK,
JAMES A. DAVIS,
SIMON MEACHAM,
Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Native Countries of Plants, &c.

BY W. G.

I have sometimes heard the question asked, since many of our most valuable plants and vegetables are not indigenous among us,—whence were they derived? I have devoted an idle hour to this question, and place the result at your disposal, thinking it might possibly be interesting to at least some of the readers of the Farmer.

The *Potatoe* is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte Viedo. In its native state the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by an European writer is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. *Wheat* and *Rye* originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. It is believed that wheat has had a more important influence on the civilization of the world, than any other plant whatever, and of course may be considered as entitled to the first place in value. The only country where the *Oat* is found wild is Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. *Maize*, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The *Bread fruit* tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. In 1790, Captain Blight succeeded in delivering 350 trees in a flourishing state in the British possessions in the West Indies, from whence they have spread to the other islands. *Tea* is found native nowhere except in China and Japan, from which countries the world is supplied. About 30,000,000 pounds are used annually in Great Britain, and about 8,000,000 of pounds in the United States. The *Cocoa Nut* is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable of trees, as food, clothing and shelter, are afforded by it. *Coffee* is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The use of coffee is a comparatively modern practice, it being wholly unknown to the Greeks and Romans. Many were the anathemas pronounced against it on its introduction into England; the following passage is copied from an old sermon:—"They cannot wait until the smoke of the infernal regions surrounds them, but encompass themselves with smoke of their own accord, [that of tobacco] and drink a poison which God made black, that it might bear the devil's own color." The best coffee is brought from Mocha in Arabia, whence about 14,000,000 of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from 60 to 70,000,000 of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the *Apple* are derived from the crab apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The *Peach* is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. *Tobacco* is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina in 1586 by Walter Raleigh. The quantity exported to England from the United States, is about 22,000,000 of pounds annually, and the total value of our exports of this article $5,000,000. *Asparagus* was brought from Asia—*Cabbage* and *Lettuce* from Holland—*Horse-radish* from China—*Rice* from Ethiopia—*Beans* from the East Indies—and *Onions* and *Garlic* are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The *Sugar Cane* is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has there been practiced from the remotest antiquity. The sugar cane did not reach Arabia until the 13th century, and was utterly unknown to the ancient Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, or Romans. It was brought by the Moors into Spain, and introduced into the West Indies and Brazil by the Spaniards and Portuguese. For a long time sugar was known in England only as a medicine; now the consumption amounts in that country to 400,000,000 annually. Of flowers, the Tube Rose came from Java and Ceylon, the Lily from Syria, the Pink and Carnation from Italy, the Jessamine from the East Indies, and the Tulip from Cappadocia. This list might be extended, but I have no more room at present.

W. G.

Lime.

BY VORUS.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of lime as a manure, we find that farmers are successfully applying it to their lands; and the result of their experience proves beyond a doubt, that it is a powerful agent in hastening the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, and of course increasing the fertility of the land. Lime has the power of acquiring and long retaining moisture, thus rendering the soil cool and nutritive to the plants that vegetate in it. It has also the power of absorbing water with remarkable avidity, at the same time a high degree of heat is produced. This process is called slacking, and the heat is caused by the condensation of the water into a solid state, in consequence of which caloric is evolved. The lime will remain perfectly dry, after having absorbed one third of its weight* of water, which therefore forms a part of the slacked lime, or hydrate of lime.

"The utility of lime in various arts, agriculture, manufactures, and medicine, is very extensive, and in many cases indispensable; and the abundance of it spread through the world, seems designed as a particular provision of Providence for the various ends of creation. Lime and silicious substances constitute a very large portion of the dense matter of our earth: the shells of marine animals contain it abundantly; our bones have eighty parts in one hundred of it; the egg-shells of birds above nine parts in ten—during incubation it is received by the embryo of the bird, indurating the cartilages, and forming the bones." It may perhaps startle the belief of some, who have never considered the subject, to assert what is apparently a fact, that a considerable portion of those prodigious cliffs of chalk and calcareous matter, that in many places control the advance of the ocean, protrude in rocks through its waters, or incrust such large portions of our globe, are of animal origin—the exuviæ of marine substances, or the labors of minute insects which once inhabited the deep. In this conclusion now, chemists and philosophers seem in a great measure to coincide. Fourcroy observes, that "it cannot be denied that the strata of calcareous matter, which constitue, as it were, the back or external covering of our globe, in a great part of its extent, are owing to the remains of skeletons of sea animals, more or less broken down by the waters; that these beds have been deposited at the bottom of the sea; immense masses of chalk, deposited on its bottom, absorb and fix the waters, or convert into a solid substance part of the liquid which fills its vast basins." Such are the conclusions of philosophical investigation, and the discoveries of all our circumnavigators fully corroborate these decisions, as to the origin of calcareous matter. Revelation in part accounts for the removal of these stupendous masses, though probably unrecorded concussions since the great subversion of our planet have, in remote periods, effected many of the removals of these deposits. We find the basement of many of the South Sea Islands, some of which are twenty miles long, formed of this matter. Captain Flinders, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, held his course by the side of limestone reefs, five hundred miles in extent, with a depth irregular and uncertain; and still more recently, Capt. King, seven hundred miles, almost a continent of rock, increasing and visibly forming—all drawn from the waters of the ocean by a minute creature, that wonderful agent, the coral insect. The calcareous earths, lime, mucous substances, &c, seem to be designed by nature as a peculiar provision for the restoration of barren and sterile lands; and probably ultimately these substances will be more extensively used as a manure, when men shall be convinced of its utility—when public opinion shall be delivered from the thraldom of stuperstition, and when inexperienced theorists shall cease to appose and reject the most sound philosophy.

We fully concur in the opinions of Holkham, that lime is a septic, and as such highly promotive of putrefaction, and is therefore useful to vegetation. The universal experience of mankind corroborates these decisions; and while we are unwilling to admit that lime is detrimental when applied to land, we would say to the farmers of Western New York, to give it a fair trial, and publish the results of their experience in the Farmer.

VORUS.

Brutus, Oct. 2, 1835.

* The weight of lime is very variable, differing in different places; but taking our lime at the average of eighty pounds to the bushel, some idea may be conceived of the cooling nature of this substance. Lime, to be used as a manure, must be in a pulverized state; and by drawing on to an acre of land, say one hundred bushels, we convey to every acre so dressed equivalent to 300 gallons of water, not to be evaporated, but retained in the soil as a refrigerant to the fibers of vegetation.

Grafting the Morus Multicaulis

ON THE WHITE AND NATIVE BLACK.

It is sometime since we saw it recommended to engraft the *Chinese Mulberry* on the *White*, with a view to render it more hardy, and capable of enduring the severity of our northern winters. Experience seems to warrant this conclusion. The instance related by Ulmus in the last Genesee Farmer is a proof of its correctness. We have now eight trees of the *Morus multicaulis*, which were budded last year on stocks of the white mulberry. They have grown from three to four feet this summer—the wood is ripening well, and we have no doubt they will endure the cold of the coming winter. In the maturity of

the wood, there is a marked difference between them and some trees of the Chinese mulberry, which are growing on their own roots, in similar soil and situation. While the *white mulberry* does well as a stock to graft or bud the Chinese on, we are of opinion that the native black or red mulberry would do still better. This tree being indigenous to our climate, completes its vegetation and ripens its wood as early as most of our forest trees. As autumn approaches, its roots cease take up nutriment in any considerable quantity—its sap vessels close, and it makes the necessary preparation for its wintry state. The Chinese mulberry therefore, grafted or budded on this, would derive a more scanty supply of nutriment during the autumnal months, its growth would consequently be checked, and the result would be *an earlier and more perfect ripening of the wood*, which would fit it to endure the severity of the winter. We have not, it is true, tested the correctness of this opinion by experiment, but draw our conclusion from reasoning upon the known laws or principles of vegetable physiology. It is worthy of experiment, and this we hope to make the ensuing season.

W. W. B.

From the Cultivator.

Chaptal's Chemistry.

We have been kindly presented, by the publishers, with a copy of CHAPTAL'S "CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE," a 12 mo. vol. of 366 pages, translated from the French, and recently published by Hilliard, Gray & Co., Boston.

The American public are under great obligations to the fair translator, and to the publishers, for giving us this valuable work in an English dress. Count Chaptal the author was one of the most eminent chemists of the day, and one of the most extensive practical farmers in France. While he taught the great principles of science, or laws which regulate matter, he illustrates their use and application to rural labor, not only on the farm, but in the more humble business of the dwelling. "In order," says he, "to make a useful application of science to agriculture, it must be profoundly studied, not only in the closet but abroad in the fields" He was a man of *practical* science, and of *scientific* practice. His work possesses an advantage over Davy's, because it is more recent, and embraces the modern discoveries in chemistry; and particularly because it is more practical, and better adapted to the understanding and business of the farmer—the principle of science being illustrated and established by the writer himself, in an extensive agricultural practice. The volume is calculated to become in the hands of our intelligent and enterprising yeomanry, a valuable means of advancing the condition of our husbandry, and of elevating their character. While, in the language of the translator, it "sheds all the light of modern science upon the humblest details of rural labor; and while it increases the productive skill of those who are engaged in practical husbandry, it at the same time 'advances them in the dignity of thinking beings.'"

In his introduction, the author dwells upon the enervating influence of sedentary and city life; he ascribes to agriculture the means of counteracting this influence, and of preserving to a country its health. strength and good morals; considers it the purest source of public prosperity,and ranks the agriculturist first in usefulness among men. He speaks of the abject condition of the agriculturist in past ages:—"Without emulation, without knowledge, and nearly without interest, the thought of improvement scarcely presented itself to his mind;" and he contrasts the former with his more recent condition, when "the farmer recognized his strength, and felt himself rising into the true importance and dignity of his state; when intelligence was extended to the business of the fields; the means of ameliorating the soil, and improving its productions, were established and increased; and private interest was united to the public good. At that period, agriculture took a new impulse; and since then its progress has been rapid. The nature of soils has been better known; the cultivation of artificial meadows has been extended; and a rotation of crops has been established upon principles recognized in all those countries where agriculture has made the most progress. The number of domestic animals animals has also progressively increased, and, with them, the manures and the labors which form the basis of agricultural prosperity."

We leave the reader to determine, whether he belongs to the ignorant, abject class of past ages, or to the more enterprising one of recent times. If he is young, and his habits are not fixed, we conjure him, as he regards his future prosperity and happiness, to strive, by all honest means, to gain admittanee into the latter class. Let him bear in mind, that excellence and distinction, in any honest calling, is only to be achieved by industry and perseverance; and that the reward is generally proportioned to the labor which its costs. Though all do not "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," those who do so, have the best relish for, and participate most largely in the substantial enjoyments of life.

Upon the pleasures and advantages of science to the agriculturist, Count Chaptal very justly and eloquently remarks:

"It remains to us, at this day, to improve agriculture by physical science. All the phenomena which it presents, are the consequences necessarily resulting from those eternal laws by which matter is governed; and all the operations which the agriculturist performs, serve only to develop or modity these laws. It is, then, to the acquisition of a knowledge of these laws, in order to calculate their effects, and modify their action, that we ought to direct all our researches.

"Can any study present to the agriculturist more attractions, than that which has for its object the explanation of those effects, which every day captivate his senses and astonish his reason? Without doubt, observation has made him acquainted with the uniform march of nature. In all her operations, he can judge of the modifications effected in her productions by the state of the atmosphere, the variation of climate and the nature of the soil. Even this practical knowledge enables him to direct many of the labors of the field. But if he be permitted to ascend from effects to their causes; if we can determine, and demonstrate to him, the action which is exercised upon vegetation by the air, water, heat and light, the sun, various kinds of manure, &c. &c. and assign to each of these agents the parts which it performs in these grand phenomena, how much will he be moved! Even while an ignorant witness of these wonders, he is lost in admiration of them; but, more enlightened, he will feel this sentiment constantly increased, as he rises to the causes which produce them."

Count Chaptal presses upon the consideration of his government, the justice and policy of giving legislative aid to agriculture, by providing national schools of instruction, and by exciting emulation among cultivators by liberal premiums. His remarks upon this head are so just and forcible, that we shall transfer a portion of them to the columns of the Cultivator.

"But it is not sufficient to enlighten the agriculturist," says he, "in order to facilitate the progress of the art; the government has an important duty to perform towards it. It is only when intelligence and encouragement are united, that the former can be assured of lasting prosperity.

"Agriculture is the most fruitful source of the riches of a country, and of the welfare of its inhabitants; and it is only as the state of agriculture is more or less flourishing, that we can judge unerringly of the happiness of a nation, or of the wisdom of its government. The prosperity which a country derives from the industry and skill of its artizans, may be but a passing gleam; that alone is durable, which has its rise in a good cultivation of the soil. These facts ought to be constantly present to the mind of the government, and to influence all its measures."

"By encouraging improvements in agriculture, and favoring the increase of production, government enriches the agriculturist less than its own revenues; since by these means the quantity of taxable matter is increased, and the right of government recognized under all its forms, whether the article produced be employed in its crude state for domestic use, or whether it furnish the workshops of the artizan with the materials of his handicraft."

Again—

"It would be necessary that at least two experimental schools of agricultural instruction should be established in France, one in the north and the other in the south, in order to embrace all kinds and varieties of culture adapted to the climate.

"The extent of land devoted to each establishment should be about 200 *hectares*, [nearly 500 acres] and the buildings should be able to lodge at least one hundred pupils.

"The nature of the soil must be sufficiently varied to admit of all the different kinds of culture adapted to the climate.

"There would be required in said establishment a director, entrusted with the care and management of it, and two professors, one of chemistry applied to agriculture, the other of veterinary medicine.

"The purchase of lands and the cost of the establishment might be estimated from a million to twelve hundred thousand francs, [180,000 to 200,000 dollars for both] but the money paid for board, and the products of cultivation, would at least cover all the annual expenses.

"It would be useful to connect with each establishment a workshop, for the manufacture of all implements of husbandry, perfected or newly invented, or employed in rural operations. The profits of the workshop would form a considerable revenue for the establishment.

"The young people admitted into the establishment as boarders, should be employed in all agricultural labors; they should be instructed in the responsible management of an estate.

"There should be annually a formal distribution of prizes to those pupils who have distinguished themselves by good conduct, and to those who have made the greatest progress.

"A royal ordinance should establish these principles, and the minister of the interior should make the rules necessary for securing their execution in every particular.

"I have no doubt that these establishments would produce, in a few years, the best effects upon French agriculture. The pupils who left these schools would diffuse every where instruction and good methods of cultivation, and the first of arts would no longer depend for preservation on a mere routine, which perpetuates error and prejudice.

"In establishing these two scools, the government will have fulfilled only one part of its duty to agriculture; it owes it roads and canals to facilitate the transportation of commodities; it owes it a wise regulation of taxes, so that they may never represent a single part only of the benefit derived from agricultural operations; it owes it a kind and paternal administration; it owes it assistance when accidental casualties or diseases have ravaged crops and destroyed cattle.

"And even in this, the government has not yet fulfilled all its duties to agriculture, to their full extent; it should excite emulation, which, in the arts, works miracles, and should reward agriculturists who make important discoveries,and those who improve and extend useful methods of cultivation.

"These pecuniary encouragements should not be distributed at random, nor badly bestowed, for they would then extinguish emulation instead of rousing it.

"A well selected jury should designate, every year, to the authorities, those cultivators of the department who have deserved best of agricul-

ture, and the distribution of prizes should be made in a public and solemn sitting.

"The object of the examination of the jury should be to determine who are those agriculturists who have introduced upon their estates animals more valuable and more useful than those of the country, and those who have improved the native breeds;

"Those who have established the system of cropping most favorable to the soil;

"Those who have discovered modes of manuring and improving the soil, before unknown or not used;

"Those who have planted the largest number of trees;

"Those who have opened to culture lands hitherto barren;

"Those who have introduced the cultivation of plants, the produce of which is more profitable than that of those usually raised;

"Those who have invented or improved agricultural implements;

"In a word, all those who should have rendered services in any department of agriculture, would be entitled to these rewards.

"I believe that prizes to the amount of ten or twelve thousand francs, [1,800 to 2,000 dollars,] annually distributed in each of the departments, would be sufficient to excite a happy emulation among agriculturists.

"The government should also reserve to itself some places in the two principal schools of agriculture, and there place the children of the most distinguished cultivators, to be maintained at its expense."

Then follows some excellent suggestions in regard to public roads, as channels for the transportation of agricultural produce to market; and he recommends that there be attached to each department, a superintendent of bridges and highways, whose duties should be confined to whatever relates to the district roads.

There are chapters of this work particularly adapted to household affairs, for instance, *on the preservation of animal and vegetable substances; on milk and its products; on the means of preparing wholesome drinks; and on washing and bleaching.* There is also a chapter containing judicious and useful suggestions, on the construction of *farm buildings both for men and animals, and the means of making them healthy*—also, one *on the cultivation of woad, and the extraction of indigo from it;* and another *on the cultivation of the beet root, and the extraction of sugar from it.* M. Chaptal, it is believed, went extensively into the culture of the two last named products; and he has furnished minute details, particularly in regard to the latter, from the sowing of the seed to the refining of the sugar and the profitable disposition of the refuse products. No person should enter upon the manufacture of sugar from the beet without the aid of this valuable manual. We will abstract a few facts from this treatise, as supplementary to the article we published in our August No. on this subject.*

On choice of soil.--Dry, calcareous and strong clays are bad, as are also grass lays. Beets do best in a loose, fertile soil, having a bed of vegetable mold of at least 12 or 15 inches in depth. Good soil will give 100,000 pounds per hectare, [equal to two acres, one rood, thirty-five perches English,] a poor soil from 10 to 20,000 lbs.—average say 40,000. Roots weighing from one to two pounds yield nearly double the sugar to those weighing from 10 to 20 lbs.

Preparation of soil.—Prepare it as for wheat, and bury the manure with the last ploughing, if this is applied, but it is unnecessary on rich ground.

Harvesting.—The time of gathering is indicated by the larger leaves turning yellow. If left longer in the ground a portion of the sugar is converted into saltpeter—if gathered sooner, they wither, wrinkle and grow soft. A good hint this for those who cultivate the root for ordinary uses. Gardeners should treasure it up.

Preserving the roots.—They should be kept at a temperature near the freezing point, as they freeze one degree below, and grow a few degree above. Frost softens and destroys their saccharine principle; heat develops the stocks at the necks of the roots, and decomposes the juices which supply their growth. They should be thoroughly dried before they are housed. These too are valuable hints to the gardener and housewife. For family uses they are best kept in a box or cask mixed with dry earth, and placed in a cool cellar.

Preparation of the roots.—They must be freed from the radicles, necks, diseased parts, and all dirt. Eight women can prepare 10,000 lbs in a day.

Rasping.—The rasps are sheet iron cylinders, 15 inches in length, and 24 in diameter, having their surfaces furnished with 90 iron plates, armed with saw teeth, and fixed with screws—driven by horse or steam power. The beets are pressed against the rasp by means of a piece of wood held in the hand. With two rasps, says M. Chaptal, I have reduced 5000 pounds of beets to a pulp in two hours. The grater cider mill would do this admirably.

The processes of manufacturing are too long to copy, and too important to abridge; they should be studied in detail.

Product in sugar.—The product of 10,000 lbs. of trimmed beets is stated,

In sugar of the first quality, (double refined loaf).....187 lbs.
In sugar of the second quality,.....60

Total,.....247

In his *general considerations*, M. Chaptal remarks, "From twelve years' experience I have learned, in the first place, that the sugar extracted from beets differs from that of the sugar cane neither in color, taste, or chrystalization; and in the second place, that the manufacture of this sugar cannot compete advantageously with that of the sugar cane, when the price of the last is in commerce one franc and 20 centimes per demi-kilogramme:" (=18¾ cents per pound, reference being had to refined sugar.)

We have been tedious, we are afraid, in our notice of and extracts from this work. Yet we shall have occasion hereafter frequently to refer to the principles of agricultural science which it illustrates. Its general calculation cannot but have the happiest effect in instructing our farmers, should it fail in the more desirable object of enlightening our statesmen and legislators.

* Genesee Farmer, vol. 5, p. 275.

"Notes by the Way."

We find in the October number of the *New York Farmer*, an interesting communication, under this head, from the Rev. *Henry Colman*. It consists of "Notes by the Way," made during a recent excursion up the Connecticut Valley and across the interior of New Hampshire, from which we make the following selections:

Feed for Cattle, &c.

FLAX SEED.—My own experiments have fully satisfied me of the great advantage of the seed, given either in a boiled or raw state, for the fattening of neat cattle and sheep, but I am not able to determine its relative value. The use of oil meal for this purpose is universally approved by those well skilled in these matters. I have not found any particular advantage from its use in fattening swine; and persons, who have more extensively tried it for this object, have complained of its giving an unpleasant taste to the meat.

RYE MEAL.—It is applied by many persons with great success to the feeding of swine and cattle. Some farmers in my neighborhood, to whom I recommended the last year to make as accurate observation as they could of its effects when applied in a mixed form to the feeding of neat cattle, speak of it in the most favorable terms. The Shakers, in Canterbury, N. H. speak very highly of it to mix with Indian meal, half and half, for their swine, and say they should prefer to give a quarter of a dollar more per bushel for rye to use in this way, than to use clear Indian meal. They are, in general, in all these matters exact observers, and may be regarded in all matters of agricultural and domestic economy, as the highest authority. An intelligent farmer in Maidshire, holds it in the same estimation for feeding swine; and Gov. Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., as good a farmer as he has proved himself to be wise and patriotic and just as a magistrate, has informed me of his use of it for fattening swine with great success.

The dairy farmers in Cheshire, Mass., who, in the excellence and amount of their products, are perhaps surpassed by none in the country, are accustomed to give rye meal to their cows in the spring, as they believe, to great advantage. They have their cows come in, if possible, in March, begin to make cheese by the first of April. From this time, until the pastures afford a full bite of grass, they give to each of their cows about four quarts of rye meal once a day. Indian meal, they believe, has a tendency, when given in considerable quantities, to dry the cow, but rye meal greatly promotes the secretion of milk. Their experience is of great value; for nothing can exceed the neat and admirable management of some of the cheese dairies which I have visited in this place. The practice of the Flemish farmers is, likewise, to give their milch cows daily a "white drank," which is rye meal mixed with water.

POTATOES are principally used for the fattening of swine and stall feeding of beef. In the former case they are always cooked, in the latter they are given in a raw state; a yoke of oxen consuming two, three, four, and sometimes even five bushels a day. The profit of applying them in this way is doubtful, as may be easily seen upon reflection. Cattle fed in this way will not require a great amount of hay; but the calculation in such cases is not very easy, so much depends on the condition of the cattle and their value when put up, their thrift, and the state of the markets, when they are ready to be disposed of. Beef made from potatoes has a peculiar sweetness and "juiceness," but is thought that the animals fall away more in driving to market than those which are fattened upon Indian meal. This, after all, may be merely conjecture. The nominal value of potatoes is from 13 to 20 cents per bushel; but they can hardly be considered a remunerating crop, where the yield does not exceed 200 bushels. They are a fine preparation for a crop of corn; and though there are different opinions on this subject, I believe they precede wheat to advantage. The most abundant crops in solid measurement are the long reds or River of Plate potatoes; and from the shape of these, and their tender and crisped nature, cattle are not likely to be choked with them; but there are other kinds of a more farinaceous nature, which it is thought will yield an equal amount in weight to the acre. As feed for sheep, either for fattening sheep or ewe sheep in the spring, they are highly valuable. Of their relative value compared with ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsneps and beets, I shall reserve an opinion until some future occasion.

OATS AND PEAS.--In some places on the river, oats and peas are cultivated together; about two thirds of oats and one of peas are sown. This is generally after corn, and it make an excellent provender for stall fed cattle.

CORN STALKS.—In conversing with many farmers, I was happy to be confirmed in my own opinion, that the stalks and husks from an acre of corn, if well cured, are fully equal for any stock to three fourths of a ton of the best hay. Some were disposed to rate them higher. The practice of cutting up the corn at the bottom, when it is well glazed, is generally preferred.

The Rohan Potatoe.

Few articles of human food are capable of yielding a greater quantity, and, when well prepared, few furnish a more agreeable, useful, and universal aliment. The discovery of the Rohan potatoe promises most extraordinary results. It is announced in the last Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, in a letter from Prince Charles de Rohan, of Switzerland, dated 25th of April, 1834. It is a new variety, and raised from the seed.

"To give you some idea," he says, "of the extraordinary produce of this potatoe, I give three examples at random. M. E. Martial, at Alais, gathered last autumn tubers weighing 13 lbs. 7 oz., 11 lbs. 9 oz, and 9 lbs. 13 oz. M. de Montel, a proprietor near me, asked me for tubers, when I could give him but a single small tuber having four eyes. He weighed it for curiosity, and found that it wanted a few grains to make half an ounce. However, this small tuber being planted, produced 4¾ lbs. The attorney of the Abbey of Auterive, canton of Fribourg, to whom I had given two tubers two years ago, and who, delighted with his first harvest, after having eaten and given them to his friends, planted the rest, and obtained last autumn six double horse loads and eight scuttlefuls."

This story, though most extraordinary, is quoted by the Edinburgh Journal from the "Le Cultivateur, Journal des Progres Agricoles," January, 1835.

Weevil in Grain.

With a view to protect their grain from the weevil, the Shakers at Canterbury, N. H., are accustomed to sprinkle their grainaries, both floor and sides, with fine newly slacked lime; and this had proved with them an effectual preventive.

Indian Corn.

The kinds generally planted, are the twelve and eight rowed, though the latter is considered earlier, and is on that account preferred. It bears closer planting than the larger kinds, and the average yield is rated at fifty bushels to the acre. Many instances were stated to me of much larger crops.

An uncommonly intelligent and successful farmer in Charlestown, N. H., whose farm does him the highest credit, says he seldom gets less than seventy-five bushels to the acre. He plants a small eight rowed kind, at a distance of about 3 feet 4 inches, by 20 or 22 inches. A very careful neighbor of his, equally successful in his cultivation, plants the same small eight rowed corn; and has for years, as he thinks, very advantageously practiced upon the plan of selecting the smallest and earliest ripe ears for seed, and those from stalks which have more than one ear. He states, that his crops average over eighty bushels to the acre. The material objection to the twelve rowed corn with a large cob, is not that the cob is out of proportion to the quantity of grain upon it, but that it retains more moisture, and is therefore much more likely to become moldy, both in the shock and the bin.

A farmer on the Passumsic river in Vermont, which empties into the Connecticut at Barnet, and on which there are many beautiful and finely cultivated farms, informed me that he one year, from a measured acre of land, obtained 117 bushels of corn; from the same land the ensuing year 109, and the third year a very large crop, the amount not remembered. This was with one manuring only, though that a copious one, of about fifty truck loads to the acre. The land was elluvial; the corn eight rowed; and planted at a distance of three feet eight inches.

Ruta Baga.

John Cousin, of St. Simons, Georgia, publishes in the Farmer's Register, that he raises corn and ruta baga, in alternate rows, and that the turneps prove a better crop than the corn. He plants his corn in rows five feet apart; in Aug. and Sept. he tops his corn and strips the blades, and *then* sows his turneps, with a light dressing of manure between the rows of corn. The next season he plants corn in the turnep rows, and turneps where the corn grew. Mr. Cousin, by carrying the turnep growth into the cool weather of autumn, obviates the great difficulty of growing this northern product in a southern latitude. He does not sow till the heats of summer have passed, while a mild autumn and winter brings the crop to maturity. These facts we hope will not be lost upon our southern readers

We find by another communication in the same paper, from J. H. Gibbon, of Philadelphia, that this crop is *now* cultivated, and its value highly extolled, in the neighborhood of that city. Mr. G. commends it for all cattle; thinks that cows thrive better upon the roots in their dirty state, and that it gives to their butter, (in winter,) the flavor and appearance of grass butter; that in fattening cattle, Swedish turneps, sprinkled with corn meal, give the meat a finer quality, juice and relish. Mr. G. has an ingenious substitute for the drill harrow in sowing, viz: a porter bottle with a quill fixed in the cork, having a hole of sufficient size in the small end of the quill. He does not earth the plants, but rather draws the earth from them; his crop averages 300 bushels to the acre.—*Cultivator.*

Animal Instinct.

A seaman, belonging to the wood party of a ship upon the coast of Africa, had straggled from his companions, and was using his axe freely in the woods, when a large lioness approached him face to face. The man for the first moment gave himself up for lost; but very soon afterwards he began to perceive that the expression of the countenance of the lioness was mild, and even mournful, and that he had no danger to apprehend from her. She looked at him and then behind her, and upwards into the trees, and went a few steps from him upon the path by which she came, and then returned, and went again, and acted in short much as a dog would act that wished you to follow him. The seaman yielded to her obvious desire, and she led him to some little distance, till near the foot of a tall tree she stopped and looked up with plaintive cries into its branches. The seaman, directed by her eyes and gestures, looking upwards also, soon discovered, at a considerable height, an ape dandling and playing with a cub-lion, which he had carried thither for his amusement. The wants and wishes of the lioness were now easily understood.

The lion, though usually considered among the species of cat, differs absolutely from it in this, as in many other particulars, that it cannot ascend a tree, a distinction by the way, which ought to satisfy at once the error of those who talk to us of lions in America, where in reality there is no lion, and where the puma and jaguar, which they call lions, so readily ascend a tree. But equally in vain would it have been for the sailor to climb after the cub, for the ape, at the best, would have enjoyed the frolic of leaping with his plaything from branch to branch, or from the tree, as he approached. The only chance, therefore, was to fell the tree, before the ape, seated near its top, should have the sagacity to provide against the effect of the strokes of the axe at its bottom. To work, therefore, he went—the lioness, which had seen other trees fallen by the axe of the stranger, standing by, and impatiently waiting the event. The ape kept his seat till the tree fell, and then fell with it, and the lioness, the moment the robber reached the ground, sprang upon him with the swiftness and sureness of a cat springing upon a mouse, killed him, and then taking her cub in her mouth, walked contentedly away from the benefactor, to whose skill and friendly assistance she had made her sorrowful appeal.—*Hagerstown Courier.*

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

ON the Ridge Road, south side, three miles west of Sandy Creek, and within two miles of the Erie canal, in the town of Murray, Orleans county, containing 248 acres, upwards of 130 highly cultivated—buildings large and convenient. This is desirable property, being situated on the best road in this state,—the soil varied, and every variety of the very richest quality. The situation, too, is delightful. Price moderate—terms easy. Inquire on the premises of W. B. ILES.

july 11-frtf aug 29

Journal of a Visit

TO the principal Vineyards of Spain and France, giving a minute account of the different methods pursued in the cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine—by James Busby, Esq.—Price 50 cents. For sale by HOYT & PORTER.

ROCHESTER, OCT. 17.

Wheat sold readily in this market yesterday at $1,12½.

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1835.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barometer.	winds.	sky.	therm.	barometer.	winds.	sky.
1	58	29,65	N W	fair	50	29,70	N E	fair
2	68	19,75	W	do	56	29,70	E	do
3	72	29,70	W	do	62	29,70	N W	do
4	76	29,70	W	do	70	29,70	W	do
5	78	29,70	S W	do*a*	76	29,55	S W	do*g*
6	78	29,40	S W	cloudy*b*	60	29,35	N E	cloudy*h*
7	66	29,65	W	fair	52	29,60	W	fair
8	62	29,40	W	do	57	29,45	W	cloudy*i*
9	64	29,60	W	do	57	29,45	N E	fair
10	6[illegible]	29,60	N	do	50	29,60	N E	do
11	60	29,60	W	do	58	29,50	E	do
12	62	29,45	S W	do	62	19,40	W	cloudy*j*
13	58	29,50	N W	cloudy	53	29,55	N E	do*i*
14	56	29,70	W	fair	48	29,85	N W	fair
15	58	29,95	N	do*c*	49	29,90	N E	do
16	62	29,90	S W	do	60	29,60	W	do
17	62	29,70	S W	do	60	29,65	S W	do
18	76	29,55	S W	do	64	29,40	S	do
19	75	29,25	S	do*d*	54	29,20	N W	cloudy*i*
20	59	29,05	S W	cloudy	54	29,00	S E	do
21	64	29,00	W	do	56	29,15	W	do
22	50	29,40	W	do	45	29,55	N W	do*i*
23	50	29,65	W	do	45	29,70	N W	fair
24	50	29,75	W	fair	50	29,75	W	do
25	60	29,85	W	do	45	29,85	W	do
26	60	29,75	W	do	48	29,65	W	do
27	65	29,50	S W	do	52	29,35	W	cloudy
28	48	29,30	W	cloudy	40	29,45	N W	fair
29	48	29,45	N W	fair*e*	40	29,45	N W	do
30	42	29,30	N W	cloudy*f*	45	29,45	N W	do

MEANS.—Ther. 57.7—Barom. 29.55—Rain 2.5 inches.

a Peaches in market, plenty—*b* thunder showers—*c* spring water 55°—*d* high winds—*e* frost—*f* rainy, flakes of snow—*g* 82° at 2, P. M.—*h* high winds, rainy all day—*i* rainy—*j* showers.

NOTICE—Redemption of Lands sold for Taxes—State of New York, Comptroller's Office—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 76, title 3 of chapter 13 of the first part revised statutes, that unless the lands sold for taxes at the general tax sale held at the Capitol in the city of Albany, in the months of March and April, 1834, shall be redeemed by the payment into the treasury of the state, on or before the 21st April next, after the date hereof, of the amount for which each parcel of the said lands was sold, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of the sale, to the date of the payment, the lands so sold and remaining unredeemed, will be conveyed to the purchasers thereof. Dated October 2, 1835.

oct 6-6w A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

50,000 White Italian Mulberry TREES,

FOR Sale at the following prices: From 5 to 7 feet high, $25 per 1000, or $3 per 100; from 3 to 5 feet high, $16 per 1000, or $2 per 100. *The price per* 100 *will be charged in all cases when less than* 1000 *are taken.*

Persons wishing to engage in the pleasant and profitable business of raising Silk, have now a good opportunity for supplying themselves with Mulberry Trees, without the tedious delay of raising them from seed.

The Trees are from 3 to 4 years old, and from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous lateral branches.

They will be fit to take up by the 10th of October, in time to transport them almost any distance before the closing of navigation.

All orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered either at the Erie Canal or Lake Ontario boats, according to order

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, Sept. 25, 1835. arftf

English and American Scenery.

We have long regretted the low standard of agricultural taste in this country, and admired that displayed in England and the European continent generally. We intended in this number to have given our readers our views on this subject, but the following graphic sketch of English taste, from the letters of Mr. Brooks, is better than any description we could give, never having had the pleasure to witness it. The importance of agricultural and architectural taste to the farmer, is deplorably underrated. Nothing contributes so much to the beauty of a farm, village, or city, as the products of a correct and judicious taste.—The contrast between England and America in this respect, is striking. Mr. B. has drawn one side of the picture, and let the reader draw, not in imagination, but from actual observation, the other, and he cannot avoid being delighted with the one and disgusted with the other. We hope ere long to see more attention paid this subject in this country.—*Silk Culturist.*

"The peculiar charm of English scenery in an American eye, is its cultivation. What we dislike most, an Englishman loves most. The trees which we hew down with barbarous recklessness he plants with assiduous care. Forests that are bores to us, are as mines of gold to him. With just as much avidity as we (of the north) seek to build on the road, he seeks to build from it. As we of the cities dislike country life, so he loves it. As we cluster together in villages, so he avoids them. As we seek the heart of a town, he abhors it. These facts, and the possession of landed property in few and noble hands, leads to some remarkable differences in the two countries.—Hence, though we may say in America, with a semblance of truth, that 'God made the country and man made the town,' we cannot say it here with any truth at all. Man here has had as much to do with making the country as making the town. Wealth seeks it, and lavishes there its possessions. The chief ambition of almost every merchant is to have his country seat. One is quite necessary to a nobleman's rank. Thus even the humblest farmer catches this most delightful taste. His cottage is often covered all over with flowers. The hedges are often beautifully trimmed about it. Fine walks are laid out. All that is unpleasant in farming life is concealed as much as possible from public view—and it would be a disgrace for a farmer here to have such front doors and such public barn-yards as two-thirds of our farmers have. By the way, this is important, and the reformer who will reform, will do great service to his neighbors—important, I say, for such a taste has more influence upon the character of a people than many suspect.—Hence, too, there is a love for the country all over England—and with it there is taste for, and an appreciation of, cultivated scenery—of landscape—that we have not.

The gentleman seeks for his house a prospect as well as a foundation. The mountain and the little lake he always looks for when he can. A rivulet that we would think nothing of, I have often seen made every thing that was beautiful. The cliff that would be wild forever with us, is often adorned with walks, and flowers, and hedges. Even the little cascade is fashioned and shaped to make it prettier than it is. Wealth luxuriates in such a taste. The poor here are not driven, as with us, into the suburbs of towns, for wealth seeks the suburbs, there to build its walks and its gardens—and the heart of the town is left for the poor. Let then the setting sun, or the midday sun, as softened and mellowed by the overhanging cloud of an English sky, fall upon a landscape thus ever kept verdant and thus richly cultivated—an American can hardly believe that he sees aught else than a mighty picture. Fancy struggles hard with fact. We enjoy such things more than any other people when we see them here, because our country is so new, and the contrast is so great. What an extacy of delight, then, an Englishman must feel, rocked and cradled in a scene so quiet, so soothing, so mild—when taken from his little rivulets and brooks that he calls rivers—his hills that he calls mountains, and fells and pipes that he calls lakes and loches—his woods and parks that he calls forests—his cascades and bubbles that he misnames waterfalls—what depth of emotion he must have, when, going from home, he sees what is a river, a lake, a mountain, a fall of water. The father of waters, or the roar of Niagara, are wonders to him, which we can hardly share with him, born as we are within their influence. Some scenes in Western Virginia, which, by the way, I think the most impressive of all our American scenery, or many in Maine, in her woods and fastnesses, that I could mention—which, by the by, will be 'the Lake George' of America—would be fortunes, immense fortunes, as mere shows in England."

THE IMPORTED BULL,

ROVER,

Of the Improved Durham Short Horns.

(COWS AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.)

ROVER is a beautiful roan color, calved in 1833. Got by Rockingham, Dam (Cherry) by Wonderful—Gr. Dam by Alfred—Gr. Gr. Dam by a son of Mr. Chilton's Red Bull.

Wonderful was by Young Lawn Sleeves; Dam by Phenomenon. Wonderful's Dam was by Claxton—Gr. Dam by own brother to Old Wynyard, out of Princess by Favorite.

Young Lawn Sleeves was by Old Lawn Sleeves, the property of Geo. Barker, Esq.

Claxton was by Wynyard, the property of Sir Henry Vane Tempest.

Rockingham was by Fairfax, Dam (Maria) by Young Albion—Gr. Dam (Lady Sarah) by Pilot—Gr. Gr. Dam by Agamemnon.

THOMAS WEDDLE.

The old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, October 6th, 1835. oct 10

The Complete Farmer & Rural ECONOMIST,

BY Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, second edition, revised, improved, and enlarged, just published and for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

This work is got up in superior style, published on fine paper with new stereotyped impression, and is decidedly the neatest thing of the kind yet published in this country. Booksellers and others supplied by the dozen at the trade price.

aug 8 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

The Silk Culturist, & Farmer's MANUAL.

"THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties, the rearing of Silk Worms, the production of Cocoons, and the reeling of silk in the most approved method."

It will also contain interesting matter on Agricultural subjects generally.

Published monthly at Hartford, Conn., by the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per year, in advance. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store, by

july 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.*

Ho, ye Farmers, that are in Debt.

THE following dialogue was supposed to have occurred in New York, between a Dutchman and a Frenchman, Madder growers in their respective countries.

Meinhere. De tam Yanke dey shpoil our matter drade.

Monsieur. What's that you say, sir?

Mein. Dat leetle tam Yanke livvs in Pridgewater, he puts von, two, tree leetle root in de cround, and he digs up von, two, tree pushel, and he shpoil all our drade shure as tuyvels.

Mons. Fe gar.

Mein. Now I tells you vats we must to, we must shtop senting tirt to dat gountry, we must not sent to dat gountry more as von peck of tirt to von pushel of matter, and we must not tri and crind it pefore we wash it, we must not bick out our pest roots to sent to England, put we must wash them altogeder, tri dem, crind dem coarse, den fan dem, den tri dem agin, den crind dem fine, zo as de news-baper zays de tam Yanke does.

Mons. What will England do then, she cannot raise madder for herself, and she cannot send any more of her Turkey reds to the American market, without we select our brightest root for her

Mein. Den I say, tam her, let her co widout. We can zell all our matter in America dese ten years, if we tont cheat dem beople any longer. Put I tell you some ting, Monsieur, dat vill make your eyes bop out of your head, if you pelieves it.

Mons. What is that?

Mein. Dat leetle tam Yanke dat lives in Pridgewater zays, dat he's coin to Ohio next shring, and he's coin to blant de whole sdate, exzept zome part of Michigan, with matter roots, and he's coin to enclose it wid de mulperry hedch to make de zilk vorms eat de leaves.

Mons. Thunder and lightning, they will ruin our silk trade with them.

Mein. Dep de news-baper zays he's invited de beople to gom and zee him tig and wash and tri and crind matter every Monday and Zaturday afternoon, and he vill szhow dem all apout it, and when he's got dem all larned he's coin to trive dem to Ohio and Illinois to tig matter on de brairie. Oh, de tuyvels, de merchan's of our gountry vill puy of dem pecause dey vill zell cheaber as we.

Mons. But, Meinhere, you fear those Yankees will be able to undersell you in your own country, when they cannot raise seed roots in ten years to plant enough to supply their own country dyers.

Mein. Never you minds dat, dem tam Yankees vill make roots wid deir shack-knives if dey cant tig dem.

Mons. But where is your Yankee, that lives in Bridgewater, to get his money to buy all his madder roots to plant the whole state of Ohio, as this newspaper tells us; it takes 8 bushels to plant an acre, and they ask $3,00. $3,50, and $4.00 a bushel.

Mein. Vy, he zays he's got 800 pushel, and he's invited the shitizens of —— to choin him, and he vill carantee dem 12 1-2 ber zent. ber annum vor their money, or he vill dry to do better as dat by dem, and I pelieves he can; he tells dem he can clear von hunder ber zent once in 4 years, and I pelieves he can do dat. Oh, de toyvel, he vill shboil our drade; he's now tigging his matter and when he gits trough, he's coin to brint what he's found out and zend it to all his gustomers. Sept. 1835.—oc 3-3t

Election Notice.

SHERIF'S OFFICE, Monroe co., Rochester, August 12, 1835.

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held in the county of Monroe on the second, third and fourth days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

ELIAS POND, Sherif.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office. Albany, August 1, 1835.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this state, to be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place o Chauncey J. Fox, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Notice is also given, that at the said elections the following proposed amendments to the constitution of this state will be submitted to the people viz:

For restoring the duties on goods sold at auction, and the duties on salt to the general fund.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sherif of the county of Monroe.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county wilgive notice of the election of Members of Assemblly and for filling any vacancies in county offices which, may exist. aug 15